

FIFTH YEAR.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1896.

ONE CENT.

SPRING CIRCULATION LARGEST IN THE CITY.

Purely Business!

The columns of a newspaper represent a cash value. No publisher can afford to give advertising "bribe" (two any more than a merchant can lose over his counter free gifts of dry goods or shoes. A newspaper is a legitimate business concern. Its columns are its stock in trade, and hereafter this will be the invariable rule. This, however, does not include notices of Lodge meetings or Church services, which must not exceed one line.

The Continued Calls Upon The Ledger for free notices have become so burdensome that we are forced to publish the following facts:

For Notices of Meetings, conventions, fairs, or other public entertainments where a fee is charged, and for ordinary notices, reductions of the regular rate. The Ledger will charge five cents a line, and hereafter this will be the invariable rule. This, however, does not include notices of Lodge meetings or Church services, which must not exceed one line.

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Avoidance of Disputes. Misunderstandings are unpleasant. The rates for business notices in this paper are 15 cents a line for the first insertion and 8 cents a line for subsequent insertions. A newspaper is a legitimate business concern. Its columns are its stock in trade, and hereafter this will be the invariable rule. This, however, does not include notices of Lodge meetings or Church services, which must not exceed one line.

All matter for publication must be handed in before 9 o'clock in the morning of each day.

HERE AND THERE

If you have friends visiting, or if you are going away on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Mr. J. Gill Booth of Augusta is in the city.

Miss Anna Chambers of Millersburg is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Armstrong of Fort Anna.

Miss Mayme Alexander has returned to Indianapolis after spending several weeks with her parents.

Mrs. N. B. Fisher of Vanceburg returned home yesterday after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong.

For a full assortment of Lime Fruit Tablets call at Ray's Drugstore next door to Postoffice. Telephone number 91.

Mr. J. N. Sidwell of Mason county and Miss Ada Wilson of Aberdeen were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 in the parlors of the Central Hotel, Elder W. W. Hall officiating.

At the Opera-house tonight the lower doors will be open at 7 o'clock to ladies, and seats on the stage and the entire central section of the parquet will be reserved for them. The doors leading to the auditorium will be kept closed until the parade reaches the Opera-house.

HARRY S. WOOD. He is still in a critical condition at Winchester.

Special to Public Ledger.

WINGEBSTER, October 8th.

Dr. Harry S. Wood, who has been here some time recuperating from the effects of a serious illness the past spring and summer, was taken suddenly and violently ill last night and is still in an extremely critical condition from the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. His father and mother arrived here this morning in response to a telegram.

M. A. D.

After a full recovery from Rheumatism Read This.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 16th, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pain on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. John G. Brooks, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St.

ALSO READ THIS.

Mechanicsville, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. McGILL. Per sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. James Wood, Drugist.

MAYSVILLE WEATHER. What We May Expect for the Next Twenty-four Hours.

THE LEDGER'S WEATHER SIGNALS.

THIS AFTERNOON—FAIR.

Blue—RAIN or SNOW.

With Breeze ABOVE—(will) WARMER.

10° Below—(will) COLDER—(will) be.

Unless (will) be—(will) be—(will) be.

THE SHOW FORECASTS are made for a period of thirty-six hours, ending at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fresh Bulk and Can Oysters received daily at Martin Bros.

George Porter and Nanette Nelson, colored, married yesterday.

Blue Stone will keep your wheat from smutting. For sale at Cheenoweth's.

R. C. King, one of the oldest business men of Carlisle, has been an assignment.

A poll of Sardinia Precinct has just been made, and McKinley is ahead of Bryan.

An appreciative friend at Sardinia sends THE LEDGER a genuine specimen of Nature's Goldbug.

Choice fresh Concord Grapes on Saturday, two baskets for 25 cents.

R. B. LOVELL.

The registration in Versailles—Jo Blackburn's home town—shows an increase of 55 votes over 1895. The Republicans have a plurality of 11 out of a total of 309.

Mr. Thomas Farley, residing on Lee street, was attracted this morning by a strange noise in his house, and investigation resulted in finding a ten-pound girl. The Police were not notified.

Bargains in Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks; also in Rogers & Bro's 1847 Knives, Forks and Spoons. Never before have these goods been sold as cheap as P. J. Murphy the Jeweler is offering them.

Minerva A. Hughes, widow of George Hughes, has just been notified by her attorney, Major John Walsh, that she has been pensioned at \$10 per month from October 28, 1893—\$8 per month far herself and \$2 for her child.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dobyns, formerly a resident of Maysville, died this week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alice D. Orr, at Birmingham, Ala. Deceased was the widow of the late John P. Dobyns, once a prominent business man of this city. Two children survive, Mrs. Orr of Birmingham, and Mr. Charles C. Dobyns of this city. The remains were interred at Flemingsburg this morning.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS.

A Plan to Those Interested in This Important Work.

We should be pleased to have the enthusiasm that now characterizes the Presidential campaign to become contagious and extend to other important measures.

This would be especially fruitful of good results if it could take hold of the Sunday-school workers of these United States.

Let the same earnest efforts be put forth and the children that would not be in Sunday-school by the first Sunday in November would be very few.

The cause is as important as the election of many Presidents, yet how little do we heed the demands of this all important movement.

You, who profess to be Christians, and spend your time in idle discussion over the money question, had better, by far, help to elevate the youth of our land by showing them the path that leads to the only true and lasting happiness.

The Sunday-school campaign is on in the country. Will you help? Saturday, October 11th, is Grand Rally Day.

The teachers of the schools in the country have kindly consented to enter into the work and aid in its execution. This means that every house in the country is to be visited on that day.

It is also expected that the same work will be done in this city. This will include both white and colored. The visitation will be made to awaken new interest in the Sunday-school cause with no regard to creed or sect.

The following is the form of blank to be filled out for each family visited:

VISITOR'S CARD.

Residence.

Name in full.

Occupation.

Total No. of Members in Family.

No. over 21 yrs.

No. bet. 14 and 21.

No. under 14 yrs.

Total.

What Church or Churches do you attend?

If none, what denomination do you prefer?

If you are not a member of the Church you attend, where do you worship?

Remarks:

The teachers who were not present to get the blanks for the work can get them by applying to me. I will also take pleasure in responding to any who may desire any information upon the subject.

Let us begin our campaign in earnest.

JOHN PRINCE.

President Mason County Branch Kentucky Sunday-school Union.

Mrs. Ida May McKellip of Vanceburg gets a widow's pension.

As too often the case there was a good performance before empty chairs at the Opera-house last night.

TO CURE A COLED IN ONE DAY.

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. No.

Professor Spurgeon's Pugh McKinley Brigade was out in force last night. To martial music the command paraded the principal streets, executing a number of evolutions and presenting a highly creditable appearance.

The services at the Central Presbyterian Church tonight are preparatory services for the celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper Sunday morning, and every member is earnestly requested to be present.

The Rev. Alexander Kent, Pastor of the People's Church in Washington City, and who was a Delegate to the Populist National Convention in July, held forth for the Poppycocks at the Courthouse last night. Mr. Kent is by long odds the best advocate of a bad cause that has yet appeared here; but, good Lord! what a combination—Preacher, Populist and Politician!

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VIEW OF A LADY.

She Gives Some Good Points on the "Good Times" Promised by the Silverites.

Editor Ledger: Musicians as a class pay but little attention to politics, but this year everybody should vote—vote according to his convictions, and take good care to study up both sides, or every side of the case, before forming conclusions. We all remember the beautiful picture that was held up to our mental vision before last election, by the party now in power; how if the Tariff were reduced we would have so much better times.

Well, the Tariff has been reduced, the purchasing power of the laboring classes has been reduced with it, and the country almost bankrupted. Where are those good times that were promised with a Free-trade Tariff? We have almost given up looking for them. In fact, another four years of this sort of thing would about finish up the country, so far as one can judge from present conditions.

The failure of "Tariff reform" as a "talking point" for voters, has caused that issue to drop out of the present campaign, and a far more hazardous measure in the form of the so-called "Free Coinage of Silver" to be substituted. Now, the only hope for a party to win on such an issue is through the ignorance of the masses. Those who think they are going to have "thirteen silver dollars for one gold dollar," like the "forty acres and a mule" idiosyncrasy of some time ago, may vote for the party holding out that inducement. The result, however, of such a party succeeding would produce far greater and more lasting disaster than any possible Tariff change could possibly produce, and the prospect is that the unsettlement of the basis of our currency would not be overcome for several years, and in the meantime the countless business failures, distress and suicides would form a most harrowing picture to contemplate. The talk about "Goldbugs" and such nonsense is about as silly as if the terms hedges or potato bugs were used instead. Of course, when confidence in the Government is unsettled, gold will be frightened out of circulation.

Now, a single dollar in active circulation may discharge many a debt, but the dollars hidden away and taken from their normal use in business will aid in producing stagnation. The threatened change in the standard of our money has frightened capital and stopped in a measure the wheels of trade. One might just as well think of making good times by shutting up all the saloons and stopping the sale of liquors, and thereby forcing the millions spent in that way to go into other channels, as the Prohibitionists wishes to do, as to obtain good times through the collapse of silver, now worth about 53 cents on the dollar into 100 cent dollars. There would be just as much sense in closing all Churches and diverting the money spent in that direction to other lines of trade, as to give the Prohibitionists their way. There would be just as much sense in closing churches as there would be in closing saloons. The difference would be only in the amount of the loss or repudiation. Better not try a more than doubtful experiment with the currency of the country, because unless the party proposing it can restore confidence to the business interests of the country, the wheels of trade will continue to clog. Free trade and Free silver are experiments that have proven dangerous in the past, and such as remember the panic of 1893 and before that time will put no confidence in the free coinage of silver fallacy as a remedy for hard times. It is not the remedy, and can result only in disappointment. Such measures should not be made a part of politics, to be voted on by many thousands who have not the slightest idea what they are voting for, but unfortunately it is so ordered.

Each party must have its "talking points," just as the salesmen for rival piano manufacturers have, but we have now arrived at a period when politics should become secondary to patriotism and the voter settle down to a calm and careful study of the subject before deciding to cast his vote. This is no time for meaningless hurrahs, for the future of the country is at stake. Let the demagogic blatherers who hop up for the



Our Watch Hospital is always open. A watch must keep time as a train must keep the track. If your watch don't keep time bring it here and we will make it right to smallest part of a second. When a watch leaves our hospital to renew its duel with Time its seconds must be reliable, and we make them so in every case. When a watch runs even with time it's ahead. Ours are;—so are our Clocks and entire stock of Jewelry, Silverware, &c.,—ahead of competition.

BALLENGER, Jeweler.

opening of the Mints to the free coinage of silver, copper and pig iron; but let the wise man call for the opening of the factories and mills.

Let the copper be coined into the composition of German silver, and let this metal find its place in the bazaar; let the iron and steel find its way into new machinery and railroad tracks; let the political parasites receive a clarion-note, notice to quit early in November and business will revive.

ANNA MARTIN, Musician.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

APPOINTMENTS FOR REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

THE GENTLEMEN NAMED BELOW WILL SPEAK AT THE PLACES AND DATES GIVEN.

THOMAS A. DAVIS.

Concord—Saturday, October 11th, 1 p. m.

Paris—Monday, October 12th, 1 p. m.

Quincy—Tuesday, October 13th, 1 p. m.

Vanceburg—Saturday, October 17th, 1 p. m.

Albany—Monday, October 13th, 5 p. m.

BOB JOHN W. YERKES.

Maysville—Friday, October 9th.

JUDGE W. H. BOIT.

Brown County (O.) Fairgrounds, Aberdeen—Thursday, October 10th.

HON. J. PUGH.

(In joint debate with Hon. W. LaRue Thomas, his Congressional opponent).

Brookville—Monday, October 12th.

Augusta—Tuesday, October 13th.

Maysville—Wednesday, October 14th.

St. Olney—Thursday, October 15th.

Calistburg—Monday, October 13th.

GENERAL W. S. TAYLOR.

West Liberty—Friday, October 10th.

Moreshead—Saturday, October 10th.

HON. W. O. DEARING.

Sards—Saturday, October 11th, 1 p. m.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house."

This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by J. James Wood, Drugist.

U. S. Revenue Stamps Wanted.

T. L. GREEN, County Clerk, Mt. Vernon, Ky.

I want to buy for cash the following U. S. stamps, either cancelled or uncancelled, at the prices annexed when stamps are sent in accordance:

1 cent Express, red, imperforate, 10 cents

1 cent Express, red, perforate, 10 cents

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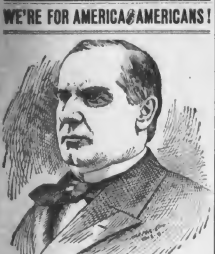
1 cent Express, red, perforate, 10 cents

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"I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the mints of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

We want no debased dollars any more than we want debased labor, and when men have given a full day's work to an American employer, we want that American employer to pay in dollars just as good as any dollars anywhere in the world, and worth one hundred cents every day and everywhere.—MCKINLEY at Canton, September 25th.

MR. BRYAN says the "Free-silver sentiment is growing every day." Just so; growing beautifully less.

Is our Whopoorate friends can get any consolation out of the Registration in this city they are welcome to it.

THE reason that the ladies are so enthusiastic over BRYAN is because he is the bargain-counter candidate—he wants to make dollars down to 35 cents.

If the Democrats are no more certain of going to heaven than they are of carrying Illinois by any majority whatever, they should invest in asbestos overcoat at once.

ONE of the Editors of The Dover News kindly suggests that THE LEADER man get some one else to do his "blowing." Thanks; but we didn't know you were out of a job. Being the most accomplished "blowhard" we know of, you may consider yourself engaged.

DESPITE the statement by certain Free-silverites that "silver was struck down by the crime of '73," and the further assertion that "no silver is now being coined by the Government," the report of the Director of the Mint for September makes a very healthy showing for silver. The total coinage for the month was \$5,915,363, of which \$2,754,165 was silver, and of the silver \$2,704,100 was in standard dollars! Wonder if some fellow will now rise up and call the Director of the Mint a campaign liar!

THE Washington Post says if we take the years since 1873, since silver was "dempestined" and the gold standard adopted, we will find that wages have not declined; that, on the other hand, wages have risen, decreasing, not increasing, the difficulty of obtaining a dollar. The general average of 1870 was \$1.30, and in 1891 \$1.65. And while wages have been going up the working day has been growing shorter, and the reduced cost of production has reduced the prices of nearly all the necessities of life. In fifty years the time day has been shortened from four hours to two hours, the productive power of a day's work has been increased from 100 to 800 per cent. and wages have not been raised.

The Ledger's Leaflets—No. 18.

People who have been wondering what is the trouble with the condition of business and wages, whether in the city, the town or the country, may be interested in the following opinion of a distinguished citizen of the United States, one who has given much careful study to those subjects.

"It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mints for the open and unrestricted labor of American workmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessities and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance. The first duty of the Republican Party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a Tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the Government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate Protection to home labor and the home market."

Do you know who said this? If not, get Hon. Wm. McKinley's letter of acceptance and read it. If you cannot get it write to the Republican Committee of your county or state, or to the National Committee at Chicago for it, and read every line. There is no better explanation of all the important issues of the campaign. Then tell your neighbor about it and ask him to read it.

MAKING SILVER DOLLARS.

OVER \$7,700,000 COINED BY THE MINTS LAST MONTH.

Courier-Journal.

The Courier-Journal has heretofore published statements concerning the amount of silver coined since the repeal of the Sherman Act in 1893, and especially during the present year. So deeply has a portion of the public become grounded in the belief that there is a conspiracy against silver and a determined effort to prevent its use as money, and that its coinage is impossible under present laws and under the policy of the present Administration, that these statements created surprise and provoked inquiries for full and exact information as to how such coinage could take place, and why, and to what extent it had been carried on. For the purpose of obtaining a definite and convincing statement on the subject, the Courier-Journal referred these inquiries through its Washington correspondent to Secretary Carlisle. His answer is as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 'OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,' WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1898.

"My Dear Sir: In response to the questions contained in the letter from Mr. Ford to you, and which you have referred to me, I have the honor to say that during the present year, that is, from January 1st, 1898, to September 30th, 1898, standard silver dollars have been coined at the Mints of the United States to the amount of \$13,912,313. Since November 1st, 1893, the date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman Act, standard silver dollars have been coined in the United States to the amount of \$17,969,491, or more than twice as much as was coined during the whole period of our history prior to 1893.

"The coinage of standard silver dollars is going on every day at our Mints, and during the last month it amounted to \$2,700,100. About the same amount will be coined during the present month. The seigniorage, or gain, which has been added to the circulation on account of the coinage since November 1st, 1893, is about \$1,700,000, and the seigniorage, or

gain, in the coinage of last month was about \$90,000.

"The coinage is being done under authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the third section of the Act of July 14th, 1890, commonly called the Sherman Act, which provides:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be coined two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury."

"This law is still in force, no part of the Act having been repealed except the clause which directed the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the purchase of silver bullion and issue Treasury notes in payment for it, and the coinage is being made from the bullion belonging to the Government purchased before the repeal of that clause. The silver dollars coined, other than the seigniorage, are held in the Treasury under the law for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in payment for the bullion, and since August 1st, 1893, these notes have been redeemed in silver to the amount of \$31,150,729, and the notes have been retired and cancelled, the silver dollars taking their place in the circulation. Prior to August, 1893, none of these notes had been redeemed in silver or retired. Very truly yours,

J. G. CARLISLE.

TO OBTAIN A GOLD IN ONE DAY. Take a large Brown Quinine Tablet. All drugs refuse the money if it fails to cure. 25c. Reports from Minnesota indicate the state is safe for Sound Money.

Reports of the registration from many points in the state show large Republican gains.

Taylor Bros. at Washington are selling 30 pounds granulated sugar for \$1, and 50 pounds Arbuckle's coffee for \$1.15.

Hon. W. G. Desiring of Flamingburg will speak for McKinley and Sound Money at Sardis on Saturday, October 17th.

Congressman Evans sends word to Washington that he is certain of his own election and is now devising his extra time to McKinley.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

As long as there are 1,000 Democrats who have not bowed the knee to the false gods of Populism, the only sound Money paper now printed in Maryland, cheerfully tenders this column for use of the old Jeffersonian Democrats.

The former Democratic paper of this city having joined the Populist party, this latter, the only sound Money paper now printed in Maryland, cheerfully tenders this column for use of the old Jeffersonian Democrats.

National Democratic Appointments. Speakers have been assigned as follows by the State Campaign Committee of the National Democratic party:

SENATOR WILLIAM LINDAT. Ashland—Wednesday, October 25th. Mt. Sterling—Saturday, October 31st.

ROD WINGBETTER. Winchester—October 10th.

E. B. WILCOIT. Orangeville—October 18th. Ashland—October 19th. Ashland—October 20th. Mayville—October 21st. Portsmouth—October 22nd.

A foul breath is one of the greatest afflictions that a man or woman can have—an affliction not only to themselves, but to those with whom they come in contact. A foul breath is a great disfigurement of the face. It would probably be more so if people only realized what had breath means. Bad breath is one of the symptoms of constipation. Some of the other symptoms are sour stomach, loss of appetite, sick and bilious headaches, distended abdomen, and distress after eating. These things mean indigestion. They lead to dyspepsia and worse things. They are cured by constipation, and constipation is incurable because it can be cured—easily, quickly and permanently by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They give to nature just the little help that she needs. There is no case of biliousness, constipation, indigestion, "heartburn," or any of the rest of the ailments breeding brood, that these little "Pellets" will not cure. Read 6 cents in new-out stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 100 page book on these ailments. Address: Dispensary.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

Free Silver Would Help the Farmer by Reducing the Weight of His Bags.

Farmer—I reckon this free silver's about the best friend of us farmers that's come our way since the war. Allowing Bryan's elected just right this year, I calculate I'll be worth nearly \$8,000 more next year than now.

Farmer's Wife—Nonsense, Harvel, I don't believe silver's going to make folks rich. One'll have to work for a living if Bryan's elected just as hard as if he hasn't.

F—I don't deny but what your head's level there, Jane. Some folks will have to work harder, but it won't be us farmers. We'll come out on top with free silver. That's sure's a shootin'.

F W—What crazy notion's in your head now, anyhow? D'you think farmers are smart enough to make laws that'll take money out of other folks' pockets and put it into theirs?

F—Frape not, but they're going to try. I s'pose you don't see how free silver'll help us, but I do.

F W—If you'll take my advice you'll not bother yourself to death trying to get rich by free silver. I'll warrant it won't work as you calculate.

F—I'll tell you one way I'll help me, Jane. You know that if we got free coinage we will have silver dollars worth 'bout 50 cents—same's Mexican dollars now.

F W—I thought Bryan said that silver'd be worth just as much as gold when we get free silver.

F—Yes, that's what he says in the east, so he won't scare the mill hands and savings banks folks too much. But he don't talk that way out here, because he knows that ain't what we're after. We want cheap money, so's the price of wheat, corn and pork'll be twice as high, same as in Mexico.

F W—Suppose they are? Wouldn't you have to pay twice as much for clothes and groceries and everything else you'd have to buy? If you got two dollars instead of one dollar, you'd have to spend two dollars instead of one dollar. It'd be as broad as it is long. If that's the way silver's going to make you rich, you'll never get rich.

F—But I wouldn't have to spend two dollars for every dollar I spend now. You know, we have at least two hired men the whole year, and three to five more from April to November, besides the hired girl for most of the year. Do you reckon I'm going to raise their pay when we get free silver?

F W—I s'pose so. Why shouldn't you?

F—Just because I wouldn't have to. I s'pose after a year or so I'd give 'em two or three dollars more a month, but nothing like double what they're getting now. I calculate I'd be between \$500 and \$1,000 in wages—not quite so much on John and Dave, because they board with us, and of course the price of some of the things they eat would go up, but I'd save 'bout half on my day hands who live and board at home. That's how I figure it, and it's 'cording to the opinion of Gov. Bodes and other big silver people. They say farm wages is too high for profits and that silver'll bring 'em down.

F W—All well so that's why you're for free silver, Harve Grimes; want to cheat your poor hired hands out of half their wages, men who now can hardly keep their families out of the poorhouse! I thought it was them wall street fly-bucks and goldbugs you're after with your free silver stick and that you're trying to square accounts with them rich fellows, but it seems—

F—Hold up there, Jane! Free silver's going to save us 'bout \$1,000 on what I still owe that \$4,000 mortgage. Who'd you think I'd lose that?

F W—I don't care who'd lose it. That's right to cheat anybody, but I wouldn't say a word so long's it's somebody who could afford to lose it, but when it comes to cheating your poor neighbors it's time to stop a top to it. I don't care if you never get that other farm paid for. I guess we won't starve on this old farm. I'm going to tell John and the others just how free silver will hurt them, and I'll get them all to vote against Bryan.

The idea of such farmers as you trying to elect Bryan to cut down the wages of your hired men! I'm ashamed of you, I am!

Design for a Bryan Dollar.



Bryan's Two-Faced Argument.

When argument is based upon a wrong principle, it is full of inconsistencies. Candidate Bryan says that our dollar is too valuable; that it has enhanced until two bushels of wheat are now required in exchange for a dollar, whereas one bushel of wheat was exchangeable for a dollar in days gone by. Mr. Bryan's remedy for this is to cheapen the dollar. This is logical, and the dollar will certainly be cheapened by "free coinage." No doubts of that. So far Candidate Bryan is consistent. But a moment. He says also that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would double the price of silver bullion and make it worth \$1.30 per ounce—gold the world over. If this advance should result, the price of the gold dollar would rise in value to the present worth of the gold dollar, and there would be absolutely no change in our financial system. These two propositions are utterly at variance with each other. One of them must of necessity be incorrect.—A. H. H. H.

BISMARCK'S ADVICE.

It is Unwisdom and Can Be Avoided by the Farmer.

Mr. Bryan appears to set great store by the letter which Gov. Culberson, of Texas, has received from Prince Bismarck in 1883, and which is supposed to receive advice from the "Man of Blood and Iron," and the "champion of the American farmer" listens to the famous speech which was made at a banquet where the German poets to American poets in 1883, and who would gladly have united all central Europe in a customs league aimed directly against all American produce. Bismarck's rather diplomatic letter is taken by Mr. Bryan in his recent speeches to favor the free coinage of silver by the United States. The devotion of Chancellor Bismarck to the cause of silver may be seen in the following historical fact, which appears to have escaped general notice:

Under his guidance as chancellor of the empire and minister of commerce for Prussia the equivalent of 1,000,000,000 marks (over \$100,000,000) in silver was coined between 1873 and 1874 and 1881, and over \$100,000,000 worth of the bullion into which these silver plates had been changed by 1875. That year, finding that the price of silver was becoming demoralized, so that his remaining \$100,000,000 was depreciating, he stopped the silver coinage issued in May, 1875. These points were frankly stated by his delegation to the international monetary conference of 1881, when Germany's silver was offered to suspend sales for a time in order that the price might not be further depressed. With these assurances before the monetary powers and with the decree of 1875 still in force, Bismarck saw an opportunity of dumping some German silver on the ally and proceeded to do so. In 1883 the Egyptian government decided to change its coinage and invited bids for contracts to coin its silver. The German government secured the contract to make the coin and incidentally furnished \$1,100,000 of silver bullion to Egypt. The matter was not mentioned in the German press. Reference to it will be found, however, in the London Economist of December 4, 1883, which saw in it a proof of Bismarck's lack of faith in silver.

With all his faults, Bismarck is a sturdy patriot. To help the German farmer he was willing to see to it that no American pig, and to protect the German farmer he smelled bugs on every American pig. He was willing to see to it that no American pig, and to protect the German farmer he smelled bugs on every American pig. He was willing to see to it that no American pig, and to protect the German farmer he smelled bugs on every American pig.

Which? When? In communities where wage-workers predominate Mr. Bryan continues to deny any intention of cheapening the dollar. He knows and they know that this would mean a disaster to one-half the purchasing power of wages and reducing by one-half the value of all savings, insurance, and so on. And he pretends that free coinage will increase by nearly one-half the price of silver and make a silver dollar worth twice as much as a gold dollar.

But in the west and in farming communities Mr. Bryan speaks eloquent on the need of a cheaper dollar to increase the price of farm products and enable the farmer to pay \$100 of debt with \$51 in silver. Leading silver advocates at the west have repudiated Mr. Bryan's estimate, however, only that free coinage will increase the price of silver to \$1.25. They say that such dollars would be as bad as gold. What they want is a dollar worth only 60 cents.

Which dollar does Mr. Bryan really want? He cannot have both. Which is to be bankrupt—the wage-worker or the farmer, the mine owner or the debtor? Which?—N. Y. Herald.

The Money Power Analyzed.

An illuminating glimpse into the money power of the country is afforded by an analysis of the deposits in a savings bank of Dubuque, Ia., which has 7,614 accounts, representing 100,000 persons. The persons are classified as follows: Mechanics and laborers, 1,807; farmers, 1,807; teachers and professional men, 633; administrators and executives, 601; capitalists, 51. Still another glimpse is furnished in this statement by an exceptionally well informed man of Franklin county, Mass., a country composed almost entirely of small farming towns, in a recent address as to the "plutocrats" of that region who have loaned money on western mortgages. "From data that I have obtained I believe that not less than \$3,000,000 of Franklin county money is today invested in western farm mortgages and that two thirds of this belongs to farmers now in active life."

Andrew Jackson vs W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan says a cheaper dollar would be better for the working classes, but Andrew Jackson said in his last message: Engaged from day to day in their daily toils, they do not perceive, although their wages are nominally the same or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of prices. In a currency, which, as it appears to make money abundant, they are at first inclined to regard as a blessing. It is not until the prices of the necessities of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages that they realize the danger.

What Do You Do with Debtors?

Specialists in the money business get as little or as much as possible for your dollars? What good will it be to you to take in twice as many dollars as other people if other people are to take twice as many dollars from you? There are two sides to the cheap dollar.



